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towns. I inclose a table that has just been issued showing the condition as regards vaccination of those who have died from smallpox from the beginning of the present epidemic up to January 11.

As regards plague there is no news from South Africa, but in Mauritius for the week ended January 23, there were 14 cases and 7 deaths, and for the week ended January 30, there were 12 cases and 9 deaths. In Egypt, for the week ended January 19, there were 17 cases and 14 deaths and for the past week there are reported 14 cases and 10 deaths, chiefly at Tanta. Since April 7 last, there has been a total of 278 cases and 163 deaths.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SWEDEN.

Tuberculosis in Gothenburg.

GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN, *January 27, 1902.*

SIR: The tuberculosis question has for some time past received considerable attention in Sweden, and in 1897, the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Oscar's ascension to the throne, money was subscribed from all parts of the country to a fund to be used for building of State sanatoriums for consumptives. The boards of health in the country have also been more active in order to prevent further spreading of this disease; and many persons have proposed stricter regulations as to disinfection of dwellings and articles of clothing left by deceased consumptives. This is considered necessary because the largest number of consumptives are poor and often obliged to live in the same room with the rest of the family, and their clothing may finally be sold at public auction.

The city of Gothenburg is to a considerable extent built on ground formed by mud deposition of the Göta River, and, the climate being damp, diseases of the respiratory organs are very common here. Macadamized streets are also used here to a great extent, and as they, in spite of frequent sprinklings, are very dusty in dry weather, it is claimed that they also tend to develop such diseases. The problem to prevent spreading of tuberculosis and if possible to cure persons suffering from consumption in the first stages is therefore considered to be perhaps the most important question in Gothenburg. The chief city physician has made an investigation in this matter, and he estimates the number of consumptives in Gothenburg to be at least 1,700, and states that each year 350 of the city inhabitants die from tuberculosis. For certain reasons, other persons, as well as the press, consider these figures too low, holding that 2,000 and 400, respectively, would be about correct figures, scrofulous children not counted. Thus, in this city of 131,000 inhabitants, nearly 1 person out of every 60 suffers from tuberculosis, and more than every fifth death is caused by this dangerous disease. The city sanitary statistics for the year 1901 state that the deaths from tuberculosis that year numbered 454, whereof 352 were from pulmonary consumption, 80 from tubercular inflammation of the brain, and 22 from tuberculosis in other parts of the body. Total deaths from all causes, 1,896. The city council is therefore now work-

ing on a plan or proposition that the city should build a special hospital for consumptives considered curable and an asylum for incurable ones.

Respectfully,

ROBERT S. S. BERGH,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended January 17, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 31. No contagious diseases reported.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended February 1, 1902. Estimated population, 1,575. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended January 29, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Fortune Island.—Four weeks ended December 21, 1901. Estimated population, 3,661. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended February 1, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 67, including enteric fever, 10, and 1 from smallpox.

CUBA—*Santiago de Cuba*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 82, including diphtheria, 1, and 22 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Nice*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 127,027. Total number of deaths, 233, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; smallpox, 25, and 27 from tuberculosis.

Rouen.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 112,657. Total number of deaths, 244, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4; measles, 2, and 44 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar*.—Month of December, 1901. Estimated population, 29,509. Total number of deaths, 39, including 2 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 75 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 25, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended January 25, 1902. Estimated population, 281,770. Total number of deaths, 185, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 7; whooping cough, 5, and 19 from tuberculosis.

London.—One thousand five hundred and seventy-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 46; scarlet fever, 11;